

2.2.4 Pot Catcher Processors (P-CP)

The vessels in this class of catcher processors use predominantly pot gear to harvest Bering Sea and GOA groundfish resources. Virtually all vessels in the P-CP class also fish and process crab in the BSAI. In fact, the crab fisheries in the Bering Sea are the primary fisheries for the class and groundfish harvest and production are typically secondary activities. Because of the focus on crab, operating patterns are much different than for other catcher processors. When harvesting groundfish the P-CP class focuses on high-value species such as sablefish and Pacific cod that can be captured in sufficient numbers with pot gear to generate adequate revenues. The operating characteristics and activities of this class are the result of both crab and groundfish regulations and the use of pot gear.

2.2.4.1 Class Characteristics

Catcher-processors in the P-CP class have an average length of 149 feet and range from 116 to 180 feet. The catcher-processors have an average horsepower rating of about 1,466, with a maximum of about 2,250 and a minimum of 650. Average gross tonnage is approximately 470 tons and average hold capacity is 15,705 cubic feet (CFEC and NMFS, 2001). These vessels have steel hulls of both schooner and house-forward configuration. They are open-decked or portside shelter-decked and equipped with two large deck cranes for moving and stacking crab pots, a steel-framed crab pot launcher, and a line coiler. Vessels in this class typically are designed with a fishing deck, with a processing deck below with brine freezers for crab and plate freezers for cod where the catch is headed, gutted, cleaned, sized, and frozen. The vessels usually have machines that remove the fish heads. Some vessels have machinery to eviscerate the fish, whereas others do this operation by hand. Below the processing deck are the freezer holds.

2.2.4.2 Description of Fishing and Processing Operations

The profile of PCVs (Section 2.1.6) provides information on the fishing operations for vessels using this gear. This subsection focuses on the processing operations of the P-CP class. P-CP vessels harvest their catches in pot gear and process it onboard the vessel. Most P-CP vessels are crab catcher processors that are also capable of processing groundfish into headed-and-gutted product. When these vessels are not targeting crab, Pacific cod becomes the primary target.

According to IAI (1994), a typical production rate for a P-CP vessel in the 130-foot range is 20,000 pounds of product per day during peak activity. Larger vessels may have a larger processing capacity. Because many P-CP vessels have been refitted from other uses, the efficiency of design is a critical factor in the rate of production. The vessels tend to pull fewer pots per hour than do catcher vessels.

Although P-CP vessels have eliminated the cost of traveling and offloading their product during fishing time, they are expensive to operate.

The primary constraint on P-CP vessel operations is the size of the freezer hold. The holding capacity of these vessels is small relative to larger catcher processors. When the freezer holds are full, a P-CP must cease operations and bring its product to a location for offloading. In most instances, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is the point of transfer for the product.

Head and gut products are the primary finished products from the P-CP class (Table 2.2.4-1). During the 1992-2000 period, these products accounted for 88 percent of the wholesale production value for this class. Table 2.2.4-2 summarizes information on total harvests, production, and value for P-CP vessels during the 1992-2000 period.

Table 2.2.4-1. Wholesale Production Value for Pot Catcher Processors by Product Type, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	Filletts	H&G/Whole	Roe Products	Other	Total
1992	a	6.44	0.00	0.07	6.51
1993	b	b	b	b	b
1994	0.00	1.25	c	c	1.25
1995	0.00	2.73	0.00	0.20	2.93
1996	0.00	4.38	0.00	2.14	6.52
1997	0.00	2.85	0.00	0.32	3.17
1998	0.00	3.35	0.00	c	3.35
1999	0.00	9.36	0.00	c	9.36
2000	0.00	4.22	0.10	0.55	4.87

^a Combined with value of Other to protect the confidentiality of the small number of P-CPs that reported producing this product during the year.

^b Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

^c Combined with value of H&G/Whole to protect the confidentiality of the small number of P-CPs that reported producing this product during the year.

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-2. Processing Summary for Pot Catcher Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Round Weight (Thousands of Tons) ^a	Product (Thousands of Tons) ^b	Utilization Rate (Product Tons/Round- weight Tons) ^c	Wholesale Value (\$Millions) ^d	\$/Round- weight Ton ^e
1992	9.28	3.78	0.41	6.51	701
1993	f	f	f	f	f
1994	1.72	0.75	0.44	1.25	726
1995	4.86	2.21	0.45	2.93	603
1996	8.04	3.74	0.47	6.52	811
1997	4.55	2.19	0.48	3.17	696
1998	3.53	1.49	0.42	3.35	947
1999	7.57	3.57	0.47	9.36	1,236
2000	3.86	1.81	0.47	4.87	1,259

^a Total groundfish reported tons—retained and discarded from NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

^b Total groundfish final product from NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001.

^c Total final product as a percent of total groundfish reported tons (column 3 ÷ column 2).

^d Total final product value from NMFS Weekly Production Reports with product prices from ADF&G Commercial Operator Annual Reports.

^e Total value of final product per round weight ton reported (column 5 ÷ column 2).

^f Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

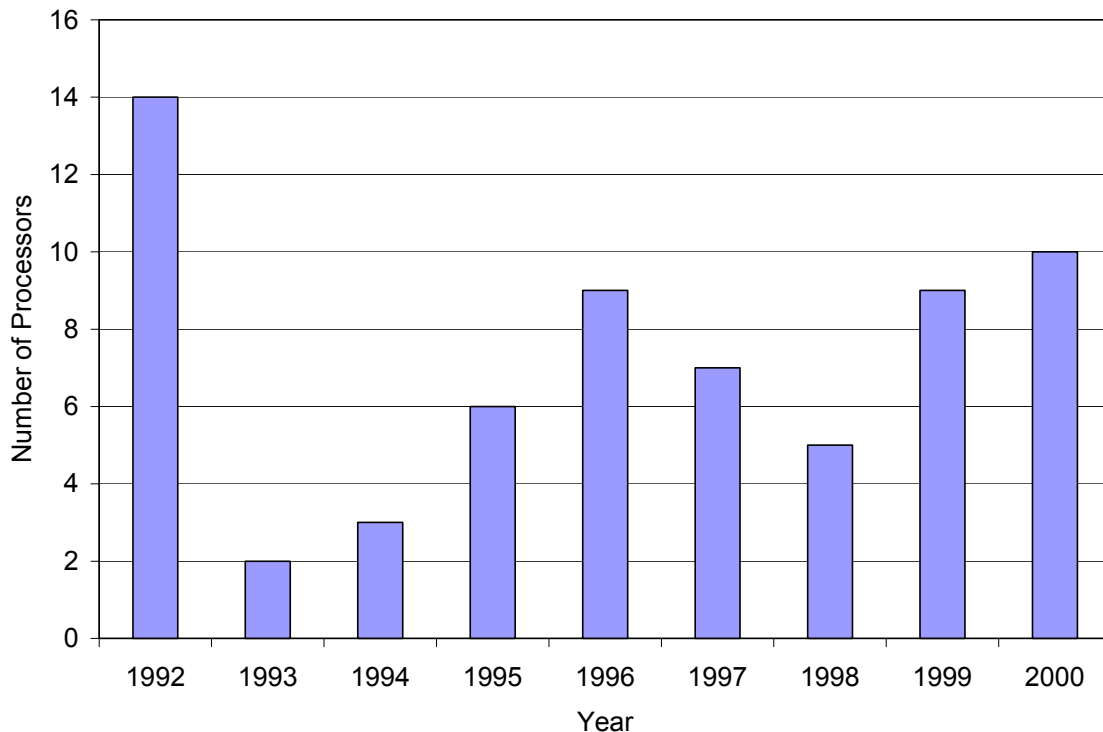
2.2.4.3 Class Participation

As reported by IAI (1994), the domestic P-CP class began operations in the late 1970s. Although many later entrants to this class were converted from catcher vessels, the first vessel to enter the fishery, Arctic Alaska Seafood's *Alaska Enterprise*, was built with processing capabilities. Before the development of the *opilio* fishery in the mid-1980s, growth in this class was moderate. For example, Arctic Alaska employed three P-CP vessels between 1978 and 1985, and by 1990, had 11 such vessels active in NPFMC area. These 11 vessels comprised approximately half of the active P-CP fleet.

When crab P-CP vessels came online, they were not a new type of fishing. Their processing capabilities evolved to avoid loss of fishing time and product. As crab fishing seasons became shorter, the opportunity costs associated with delivering product increased, making onboard processing an attractive alternative if financially feasible. The transition to groundfish pot catcher processing increases fishing time, maximize revenues, and spread the fixed costs over several fisheries.

The number of P-CP vessels that process groundfish varied over the past 9 years, reaching a peak of 14 vessels in 1992 and a minimum of 2 vessels in 1993 (Figure 2.2.4-1). The success of these vessels in crab fisheries during any given year influences the number of vessels participating in the groundfish fishery. In years when crab fisheries generate low revenues, more vessels participate in groundfish fisheries. In recent years, relatively low crab harvests and historically high prices of Pacific cod have made the groundfish fishery more attractive for P-CP vessels.

Figure 2.2.4-1. Number of Pot Catcher Processors, 1992-2000



Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

2.2.4.4 Catch and Production

While participating in groundfish fisheries, P-CP vessels focus on Pacific cod (Table 2.2.4-3). Other species processed by this class are harvested incidentally. In 2000, Pacific cod accounted for 97 percent of the total tons of groundfish harvested and virtually all of the wholesale production value (Table 2.2.4-4 and Table 2.2.4-6).

Table 2.2.4-7 shows the amount of groundfish species processed each trimester by P-CP vessels during the 1992-2000 period. Table 2.2.4-8 and Table 2.2.4-9 provide details on wholesale value of products and landings in target fisheries by this processor class. Wholesale value of products from target species by trimester is presented in Table 2.2.4-10.

Table 2.2.4-3. Number of Pot Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	14	13	14	8	14
1993	2	1	2	1	2
1994	3	2	3	3	3
1995	6	5	6	5	6
1996	9	8	9	8	9
1997	7	6	7	6	7
1998	5	4	5	3	5
1999	9	8	9	4	9
2000	10	7	10	5	10

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-4. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Pot Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	0.42	0.01	8.85	0.00	9.28
1993	a	a	a	a	a
1994	0.05	b	1.67	0.00	1.72
1995	0.10	0.02	4.74	0.00	4.86
1996	0.14	0.07	7.83	0.01	8.04
1997	0.04	0.03	4.44	0.03	4.55
1998	0.04	0.08	3.41	0.00	3.53
1999	0.11	0.04	7.42	0.01	7.57
2000	0.07	0.06	3.73	0.01	3.86

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-5. Wholesale Value per Roundweight Ton for Pot Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	ARSO		FLAT		PCOD		PLCK	
	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton
1992	0.07	147	0.00	0	0.33	728	0.00	0
1993	0.28	607	0.00	0	0.34	743	0.00	0
1994	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.34	746	0.00	0
1995	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.28	619	0.00	0
1996	0.01	15	0.00	0	0.38	832	0.00	0
1997	0.09	206	0.00	0	0.32	711	0.00	0
1998	0.00	0	0.02	49	0.44	979	0.00	0
1999	0.09	206	0.00	0	0.57	1,259	0.00	4
2000	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.59	1,307	0.00	0

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-6. Wholesale Production Value for Pot Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	0.06	0.00	6.44	0.00	6.51
1993	a	a	a	a	a
1994	0.00	b	1.25	0.00	1.25
1995	0.00	0.00	2.93	0.00	2.93
1996	0.00	0.00	6.52	0.00	6.52
1997	0.01	0.00	3.16	0.00	3.17
1998	0.00	0.00	3.34	0.00	3.35
1999	0.02	0.00	9.34	0.00	9.36
2000	0.00	0.00	4.87	0.00	4.87

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-7. Wholesale Production Value for Pot Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions		
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
1992	0.07	6.07	0.36
1993	a	a	a
1994	0.70	0.20	0.36
1995	0.79	1.84	0.30
1996	1.47	4.18	0.86
1997	0.64	1.67	0.85
1998	0.43	2.19	0.73
1999	0.70	6.73	1.94
2000	4.41	0.26	0.20

^a Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-8. Wholesale Value of Products from Target Species by Pot Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	\$Millions				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
PCOD	1992	0.07	6.01	0.36	6.44
	1993	a	a	a	a
	1994	0.70	0.20	0.36	1.25
	1995	0.79	1.84	0.30	2.93
	1996	1.47	4.18	0.86	6.52
	1997	0.64	1.67	0.85	3.16
	1998	0.43	2.19	0.73	3.34
	1999	0.70	6.72	1.92	9.34
	2000	4.41	0.26	0.20	4.87

^a Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and WPR Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.4-9. Landings of Target Species in Target Fisheries by Pot Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	Thousands of Tons				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
PCOD	1992	0.10	8.26	0.50	8.85
	1993	a	a	a	a
	1994	0.93	0.26	0.48	1.67
	1995	1.28	2.97	0.49	4.74
	1996	1.80	5.00	1.02	7.82
	1997	0.90	2.35	1.19	4.44
	1998	0.44	2.24	0.74	3.41
	1999	0.55	5.33	1.53	7.42
	2000	3.37	0.20	0.15	3.73

^a Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.4-10. Wholesale Value of All Products from Top Three Target Fisheries by Pot Catcher Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Wholesale Value (\$Millions)	
	PCOD	All Target Total
1992	6.51	6.51
1993	a	a
1994	1.25	1.25
1995	2.93	2.93
1996	6.52	6.52
1997	3.17	3.17
1998	3.35	3.35
1999	9.36	9.36
2000	4.87	4.87

^a Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

The tons and wholesale production value of groundfish by FMP subarea are presented in Table 2.2.4-11 and Table 2.2.4-12, respectively. The importance of the BS FMP subarea to the P-CP class is clearly shown.

Information on the number of P-CP vessels harvesting Pacific cod pollock by FMP subarea and the tonnage and wholesale value of the harvest are shown in Table 2.2.4-13, Table 2.2.4-14 and Table 2.2.4-15, respectively. These tables are particularly relevant given recent and proposed area restrictions on fishing for pollock and Pacific cod designed to protect Steller sea lions.

Table 2.2.4-11. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Pot Catcher Processors by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons		
	BSAI	GOA	Total
1992	9.17	0.10	9.28
1993	a	a	a
1994	1.72	0.01	1.72
1995	4.74	0.12	4.86
1996	8.04	0.00	8.04
1997	4.55	0.00	4.55
1998	3.50	0.03	3.53
1999	3.56	4.01	7.57
2000	2.90	0.96	3.86

a Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.4-12. Wholesale Production Value of Groundfish by Pot Catcher Processors by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions		
	BSAI	GOA	Total
1992	6.43	0.08	6.51
1993	a	a	a
1994	1.25	0.00	1.25
1995	2.86	0.07	2.93
1996	6.52	0.00	6.52
1997	3.17	0.00	3.17
1998	3.31	0.03	3.35
1999	4.31	5.05	9.36
2000	3.63	1.24	4.87

a Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.4-13. Number of Pot Catcher Processors Processing Pacific Cod and Pollock by FMP Area

Year	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	14	12	3	1	3	6	0	0
1993	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
1994	1	3	2	0	0	3	0	0
1995	2	6	2	0	0	5	1	0
1996	6	8	0	0	2	7	0	0
1997	3	7	0	0	1	5	0	0
1998	2	5	1	0	1	3	1	0
1999	4	7	4	8	0	4	1	0
2000	7	8	2	3	0	3	0	3

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-14. Tons of Pacific Cod and Pollock Reported by Pot Catcher Processors by FMP Area

Year	Thousands of Tons							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	6.15	2.60	0.10	a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1993	0.00	c	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	0.00	0.00
1994	b	1.67	b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1995	b	4.74	b	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	0.00
1996	3.73	4.11	0.00	0.00	c	0.01	0.00	0.00
1997	0.41	4.04	0.00	0.00	c	0.03	0.00	0.00
1998	b	3.41	b	0.00	c	0.00	c	0.00
1999	1.16	2.26	1.33	2.67	0.00	0.01	c	0.00
2000	1.17	1.60	d	0.95	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

^a Added to WG to protect confidentiality.^b Added to BS to protect confidentiality.^c Data omitted to protect confidentiality.^d Added to CG to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-15. Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod and Pollock Harvested by Pot Catcher Processors by FMP Area

Year	\$Millions							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	4.47	1.90	0.08	a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1993	0.00	c	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	0.00	0.00
1994	b	1.25	b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1995	b	2.93	b	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	0.00
1996	3.09	3.42	0.00	0.00	c	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997	0.29	2.87	0.00	0.00	c	0.00	0.00	0.00
1998	b	3.34	b	0.00	c	0.00	c	0.00
1999	1.46	2.83	1.67	3.38	0.00	0.00	c	0.00
2000	1.52	2.10	d	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

^a Added to WG to protect confidentiality.^b Added to WG to protect confidentiality.^c Data omitted to protect confidentiality.^d Added to CG to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

2.2.4.5 Crew Employment and Income

According to IAI (1994), this class typically uses a personnel structure similar to that of a catcher vessel. Although the processor vessel requires personnel with some expertise in processing activities, it does not usually hire persons who strictly process, as is the case for other catcher processor operations. Rather, crewmembers are usually capable of undertaking both fishing and processing tasks, as well as normal ship operational duties. The average P-CP crew size is about 11.

The fishing trips of P-CP vessels operating in the Aleutian Islands area are normally two months in duration. When such long trips are made, fishing companies often hire two alternating sets of core crews for the vessel. Most employees come from the Pacific Northwest because it is convenient for vessels from the Pacific Northwest to bring crews with them to the fishing grounds and there is a shortage of qualified pot fishers in Alaska who could work on P-CP vessels (IAI, 1994).

Table 2.2.4-16 indicates the average crew size and number of FTE positions in this class. FTE positions were estimated from Weekly Production Report information on the number of crew and the number of weeks that the vessel was operating. The product of these data was divided by 52 weeks in a year to arrive at total groundfish FTE employment. Average FTE employment is the total FTE employment divided by the number of vessels in this class in each year. Since 1995 total employment in the P-CP class has averaged 58 FTE. The small number of FTEs reflects the fact that P-CP have spent relatively little time participating in the groundfish fisheries.

Table 2.2.4-16 also shows estimated payments to labor for head and gut catcher processors. Employees earn a percentage of a vessel's earnings, and the share systems vary by vessel. On some vessels, for example, 28 percent of the profit is split among the crew; while on others 40 percent of the gross revenues is divided among the crew. Skipper shares are the largest single proportion of the crew share (IAI, 1994). Share systems may also vary according to the number of crew aboard a vessel. The average crew size for P-CP vessels is the smallest within the catcher processor sector.

Payments to labor were calculated as 30 percent of total production value for the crew, plus an additional 10 percent of total labor costs for the home office. FTE employment and payments to labor by trimester are presented in Table 2.2.4-17 and Table 2.2.4-18, respectively.

Table 2.2.4-16. Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Employment Generated by Groundfish-Related Activity by Pot Catcher Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Groundfish FTE Employment at Processing Facilities	Additional Administrative FTE Employment	Total Groundfish FTE Employment ^a	Total Number of Facilities ^b	Average Groundfish FTE Employment ^c	Average Vessel Crew Size ^d	Total Payments to Labor (\$Millions)	Payments to Labor per FTE (\$Millions)
1992	19	1	20	14	1.4	11.0	2.0	0.10
1993	3	0	3	2	1.4	11.0	e	e
1994	8	0	9	3	2.8	9.6	0.4	0.04
1995	36	2	38	6	6.0	9.7	0.9	0.02
1996	68	3	71	9	7.5	10.1	2.0	0.03
1997	39	2	40	7	5.5	10.7	0.9	0.02
1998	33	2	35	5	6.6	14.5	1.0	0.03
1999	62	3	65	9	6.9	12.6	2.8	0.04
2000	40	2	42	10	4.0	12.7	1.5	0.04

^a Total groundfish FTE positions for vessels were estimated using NMFS Observer Data (June 2001) on the number of crew when the vessel was operating. These data were adjusted to account for the longer work days on vessels (16-hour days for STP, FTP, MS, and FLT, and 12-hour days for other processing vessel classes), assuming an average of 6 work days per week (to account for partial weeks), and dividing by 52 weeks in year.

^b Total number of facilities is from NMFS Blend Data.

^c Average groundfish FTE is the total groundfish FTE divided by the number of facilities.

^d Average vessel crew size is derived from NMFS Observer Data

^e Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Observer Data, Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.4-17. Full Time Equivalent Employment on Pot Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	Number of FTE			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	0	19	1	20
1993	a	a	a	a
1994	5	1	2	9
1995	10	24	4	38
1996	16	46	9	71
1997	8	21	11	40
1998	4	23	8	35
1999	5	47	13	65
2000	38	2	2	42

^a Data omitted to provide confidentiality

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-18. Payments to Labor on Pot Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	0.02	1.82	0.11	1.95
1993	a	a	a	a
1994	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.37
1995	0.24	0.55	0.09	0.88
1996	0.44	1.25	0.26	1.96
1997	0.19	0.50	0.25	0.95
1998	0.13	0.66	0.22	1.00
1999	0.21	2.02	0.58	2.81
2000	1.32	0.08	0.06	1.46

^a Data omitted to provide confidentiality

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

2.2.4.6 Regional Residence of Vessel Owners

Table 2.2.4-19 presents information on the number of P-CP vessel owners by region. As with vessel owners in the ST-CP, FT-CP, and HT-CP classes, most P-CP vessel owners reside or are located in Washington. One P_CP has been owned by a resident of Kodiak since 1995.

The vessel owner's residence is an important factor because most of the regional economic impact of catcher processor operations occurs in the owner's region of residence. Table 2.2.4-20 shows the wholesale value accruing to each region. Table 2.2.4-21 shows the payments to labor accruing to each region, while Table 2.2.4-22 shows the full-time equivalent by region. It was assumed that all crewmembers of a particular vessel and home office staff reside in the vessel owner's region of residence. The estimates of revenues by region and payments to labor by region are based on the average for all vessels in the class and do not necessarily reflect particular vessels. The use of averages for the class protects the confidentiality of data for vessel owners when less than four residents are involved. It should also be noted that the averages have been adjusted to reflect the relative difference in productivity across regions. Because of this regional adjustment, the sum across regions for a particular vessel class will vary slightly from the actual total for the class.

Table 2.2.4-19. Number of Pot Catcher Processors Owned by Regional Residents

Year	Number of Processors							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0	0	1	0	11	0	2	14
1993	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
1994	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1995	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
1996	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	9
1997	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	7
1998	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
1999	0	1	0	0	7	0	1	9
2000	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	10

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.4-20. Regionally-Adjusted Wholesale Value of Pot Catcher Processors by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	Total
1992	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.55	6.18
1993	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	0.00
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30
1995	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	2.84
1996	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	5.32	0.00	0.00	5.83
1997	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	2.64
1998	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.00	0.00	3.27
1999	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	7.80	0.00	0.68	9.04
2000	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	4.58	0.00	0.00	4.91

^a Added to Floating Inshore Plants to protect confidentiality

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics on average revenues in the class from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data. An adjustment has been made to account for regional differences and therefore total wholesale value in this tables are slightly different from total wholesale value in other table shown in this section.

Table 2.2.4-21. Regionally-Adjusted Payments to Labor from Pot Catcher Processors by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	Total
1992	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.58	0.00	0.17	1.85
1993	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39
1995	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.85
1996	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.75
1997	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.79
1998	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.98
1999	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	2.34	0.00	0.20	2.71
2000	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	1.47

^a Added to Floating Inshore Plants to protect confidentiality

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

Table 2.2.4-22. Regionally-Adjusted Full Time Equivalent Employment on Pot Catcher Processors by Region, 1992-2000

Year	Full Time Equivalent							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0	0	1	0	17	0	2	19
1993	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	0
1994	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
1995	0	3	0	0	33	0	0	37
1996	0	6	0	0	58	0	0	64
1997	0	3	0	0	30	0	0	34
1998	0	4	0	0	30	0	0	34
1999	0	4	0	0	54	0	5	63
2000	0	3	0	0	39	0	0	42

^a Added to Floating Inshore Plants to protect confidentiality

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

2.2.5 Longline Catcher Processors (L-CP)

Vessels in this class are about the same size as HT-CP vessels and produce headed and gutted products. The reasons for this vessel class producing headed and gutted products are similar to those described for HT-CP vessels—loadline regulations plus a lack of space to accommodate additional crew and equipment. Pacific cod is the primary target species, with sablefish and Greenland turbot as important secondary targets. The L-CP class evolved because regulations applying to this gear type provide more fishing days than are available to other gear types. These vessels are able to produce relatively high-value products that compensate for the relatively low catch volumes associated with longline gear.

2.2.5.1 Class Characteristics

Catcher-processors in the L-CP class have an average length of 135 feet and range from 57 to 196 feet. The catcher-processors have an average horsepower rating of about 1,275, with a maximum of about 4,800 and a minimum of 350. Average gross tonnage is approximately 385 tons and average hold capacity is 13,500 cubic feet (CFEC and NMFS, 2001).

Most L-CP are steel-hulled, shelter-decked, and predominantly schooner or house-forward in style. L-CP vessels have limited deck lifting gear, but have a characteristic starboard sidehull cutout line hauling station under the shelter deck and a second cutout in the stern shelter deck area for gear setting. Most vessels are equipped with automatic baiting machines that enable them to bait and haul about 30,000 to 40,000 hooks per day. Belowdeck, these vessels are set up in a configuration similar to comparably sized HT-CP vessels, with heading and gutting machines, plate freezers, and lower level freezer holds for their frozen products. Generally, these vessels are not built to standards that would permit them to be loadline certified—a designation that requires certain standards for food production on a vessel. Without loadline certification, a processing vessel cannot produce fillets.

Production and harvesting capacity are directly related to vessel length and overall vessel design—larger vessels can accommodate larger freezer holds that allow vessels to stay at sea for longer periods. Larger vessels also allow more processing and automated baiting equipment to be installed, which can be optimally located to increase overall daily throughput.

Most vessels were converted to this class from some other use, and were not necessarily fishing vessels before being converted. According to IAI (1994), vessels with a long history in this class tend to be smaller and limited in number. In the 1980s, L-CP vessels initially focused more on sablefish than on Pacific cod but later shifted as sablefish seasons shortened and overall effort in that fishery increased. Vessels that entered the class more recently tend to be larger, as they are designed to specifically target Pacific cod in the BSAI. Larger vessels in this class can operate in the BSAI and GOA during most weather conditions.

2.2.5.2 Description of Fishing and Processing Operations

Longline are set on the sea floor leaders (gangions) with baited hooks attached. Each longline can be several miles in length and have thousands of hooks. The longlines are anchored at each end, and other lines rise to the surface, where they are connected to a buoy and flag. A longline vessel typically sets several lines for varying amounts of time. The lines are retrieved with hydraulic power over a roller mounted on the side of the vessel.

IAI (1994) reported trip lengths from 2 to 3 weeks for vessels producing headed-and-gutted product. Because most operations sized harvesting and processing rates to overall capacity, trip lengths were similar for all sizes of vessels, although the quality of the available fishing clearly affected trip length.

Only 10 percent of the vessels bait hooks by hand; the others use an automatic baiting system (Iverson, 2000). IAI (1994) reported that vessels with an automatic baiter travel about 7 miles per hour when setting gear, which is roughly the speed at which the baiting machine can keep up. The amount of gear set depends on sea conditions and how long the operators want to fish before they pick up the gear. The length of a set varies from 3 to 30 miles.

Vessels pick up gear more slowly than they set it, with the pickup rate governed by how fast they can handle the catch. Fish hauled onboard are immediately shaken loose and thrown into a trough. A crewmember known as a “bleeder” bleeds the fish as soon as possible. Bleeding takes about 30 seconds. To make processing easier bled fish are placed in a tank for 15 or 20 minutes until rigor mortis develops. They are then headed and gutted (and filleted on some vessels) by hand or by machine and placed in a wash tank. Washed fish are sorted by size/weight, packed, and frozen. Fish can be processed to this stage in 2 hours. After the fish has been frozen for roughly 4 hours, they are glazed with water, repacked, and placed in cold storage. Product is offloaded to cold storage in port or onto a tramper (steamer) at sea. The majority of L-CP product is marketed overseas, with price determining where product is sold.

IAI (1994) notes that a 150-foot L-CP needs to harvest 5,000 to 7,500 tons of codfish a year to be profitable. Currently, the needed volume may be lower, as fish prices are higher.

Table 2.2.5-1 clearly shows the importance of head and gut products to this catcher processor class. During the 1992-2000 period, these products accounted for about 96 percent of the wholesale production value.

Table 2.2.5-1. Wholesale Production Value for Longline Catcher Processors by Product Type, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions					
	Fillets	H&G/Whole	Roe Products	Other	Surimi	Total
1992	a	94.82	1.25	0.73	0.00	96.80
1993	0.35	72.47	1.29	1.20	0.00	75.31
1994	a	79.24	0.88	2.84	0.00	82.96
1995	0.12	85.63	1.34	2.68	b	89.77
1996	0.00	88.27	2.13	2.55	0.00	92.95
1997	a	89.93	1.66	1.71	0.00	93.30
1998	0.53	104.46	1.50	1.57	0.00	108.07
1999	a	127.03	1.95	2.07	0.00	131.05
2000	a	135.90	1.57	3.41	0.00	140.89

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

^a Combined with value of Other to protect the confidentiality of the small number of L-CPs that reported producing this product during the year.

^b Combined with value of Fillets to protect the confidentiality of the small number of L-CPs that reported producing this product during the year.

Table 2.2.5-2 summarizes information on total harvests, production, and value for L-CP vessels during the 1992-2000 period. Recent increases in value per ton have led to substantial increases in wholesale value.

Table 2.2.5-2. Processing Summary for Longline Catcher Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Round Weight (Thousands of Tons) ^a	Product (Thousands of Tons) ^b	Utilization Rate (Product Tons/Round- weight Tons) ^c	Wholesale Value (\$Millions) ^d	\$/Round- weight Ton ^e
1992	127.72	51.25	0.40	96.80	758
1993	95.99	35.34	0.37	75.31	784
1994	109.97	42.35	0.39	82.96	754
1995	130.96	50.64	0.39	89.77	685
1996	122.73	48.90	0.40	92.95	757
1997	157.85	61.22	0.39	93.30	591
1998	133.68	51.27	0.38	108.07	808
1999	122.40	48.07	0.39	131.05	1,071
2000	134.78	51.55	0.38	140.89	1,045

^a Total groundfish reported tons—retained and discarded from NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

^b Total groundfish final product from NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001.

^c Total final product as a percent of total groundfish reported tons (column 3 ÷ column 2).

^d Total final product value from NMFS Weekly Production Reports with product prices from ADF&G Commercial Operator Annual Reports.

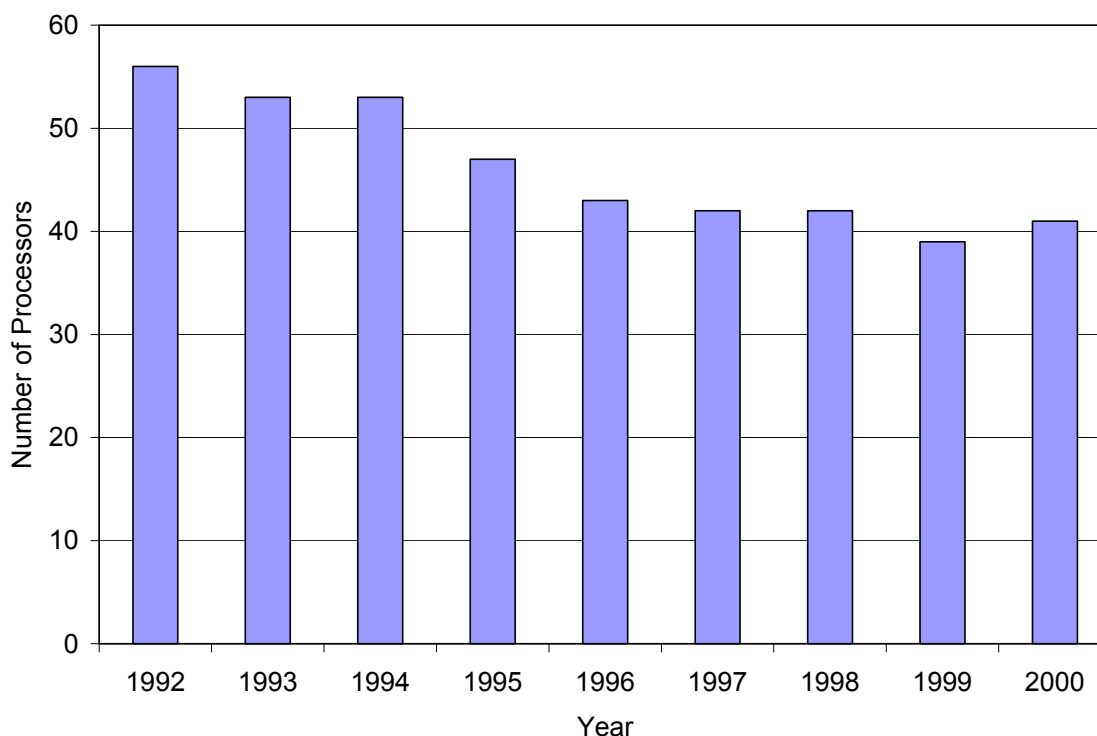
^e Total value of final product per round weight ton reported (column 5 ÷ column 2).

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

2.2.5.3 Class Participation

Figure 2.2.5-1 shows a decrease in the number of L-CP vessels from a peak of 56 in 1992 to 39 in 1999. In 2000, 41 L-CPs participated in the groundfish fisheries.

Figure 2.2.5-1. Number of Active Longline Catcher Processors, 1992-2000



Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

2.2.5.4 Catch and Production

With few exceptions, vessels in this class process all four major species groups (pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, and ARSO) on an annual basis (Table 2.2.5-3). In 2000, Pacific cod accounted for 76 percent of the total tons of groundfish harvested and 86 percent of the wholesale production value (Table 2.2.5-4 and Table 2.2.5-6). The ARSO species complex (primarily sablefish) and flatfish (primarily Greenland turbot) are also important species in terms of volume. Sculpins, which are included in the ARSO species aggregation are a major component of bycatch of L-CPs.

Table 2.2.5-7 shows wholesale production value by trimester. The L-CP fleet generally begins fishing for Pacific cod on January 1 and continues to April or May. It fishes this species again from September 15 to November or December. Most vessels in this class undergo maintenance and repair in the summer months, although several vessels process and custom freeze salmon during this period. Table 2.2.5-8 and Table 2.2.5-9 provide details on wholesale value of products and landings in target fisheries by this processor class. Wholesale value of products from target species by trimester is presented in Table 2.2.5-10.

Table 2.2.5-3. Number of Longline Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	56	56	55	49	56
1993	53	53	52	46	53
1994	52	52	51	42	53
1995	47	46	46	42	47
1996	43	43	40	38	43
1997	42	42	38	37	42
1998	42	42	39	37	42
1999	39	39	39	36	39
2000	41	41	40	40	41

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-4. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Longline Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons species				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	15.87	3.53	105.15	3.16	127.72
1993	15.70	8.41	69.73	2.16	95.99
1994	15.53	4.09	87.44	2.91	109.97
1995	14.98	5.67	106.95	3.36	130.96
1996	11.90	6.94	100.97	2.92	122.73
1997	16.30	8.37	128.66	4.51	157.85
1998	17.42	9.57	103.38	3.31	133.68
1999	17.08	5.91	95.49	3.93	122.40
2000	20.33	7.53	102.07	4.84	134.78

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-5. Wholesale Value per Roundweight Ton for Longline Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	ARSO		FLAT		PCOD		PLCK	
	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton
1992	0.39	866	0.05	101	0.36	786	0.01	12
1993	0.55	1,219	0.47	1,027	0.31	679	0.03	70
1994	0.46	1,010	0.11	237	0.34	756	0.04	87
1995	0.43	948	0.35	774	0.30	661	0.07	150
1996	0.47	1,030	0.42	932	0.33	734	0.02	53
1997	0.33	720	0.40	875	0.26	575	0.02	52
1998	0.21	460	0.38	829	0.40	884	0.10	211
1999	0.27	587	0.48	1,051	0.54	1,192	0.11	239
2000	0.24	537	0.44	974	0.54	1,191	0.10	222

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-6. Wholesale Production Value for Longline Catcher Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	13.72	0.36	82.69	0.04	96.80
1993	19.12	8.66	47.38	0.15	75.31
1994	15.65	0.97	66.09	0.25	82.96
1995	14.16	4.42	70.69	0.50	89.77
1996	12.19	6.52	74.08	0.16	92.95
1997	11.71	7.36	73.98	0.24	93.30
1998	8.00	7.97	91.40	0.70	108.07
1999	9.99	6.28	113.85	0.94	131.05
2000	10.90	7.37	121.55	1.07	140.89

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-7. Wholesale Production Value for Longline Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions		
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
1992	41.64	48.66	6.51
1993	45.45	28.25	1.61
1994	47.90	16.75	18.32
1995	50.03	16.01	23.74
1996	53.34	18.60	21.01
1997	43.73	22.30	27.26
1998	55.83	19.44	32.80
1999	78.13	17.71	35.22
2000	68.06	18.23	54.60

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-8. Wholesale Value of Products from Target Species by Longline Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	\$Millions				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
FLAT	1992	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.06
	1993	0.00	8.07	0.00	8.08
	1994	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63
	1995	0.02	3.70	0.14	3.86
	1996	0.00	5.79	0.02	5.81
	1997	0.00	6.66	0.00	6.66
	1998	0.00	6.92	0.56	7.48
	1999	0.00	2.73	3.02	5.74
	2000	0.05	6.89	0.00	6.93
PCOD	1992	38.90	38.14	5.62	82.65
	1993	42.31	4.90	0.02	47.23
	1994	44.87	4.64	16.51	66.02
	1995	47.97	3.04	19.62	70.63
	1996	50.93	3.41	19.65	73.99
	1997	42.62	5.28	26.03	73.93
	1998	54.86	5.64	30.73	91.23
	1999	76.71	6.90	30.03	113.63
	2000	63.86	3.94	53.50	121.30
ROCK	1992	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.17
	1993	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.14
	1994	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	1995	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
	1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1998	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	1999	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	2000	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03
SABL	1992	2.10	8.41	0.54	11.06
	1993	1.91	11.59	1.36	14.87
	1994	1.63	10.04	1.38	13.05
	1995	1.11	7.86	3.28	12.24
	1996	1.60	7.78	0.98	10.35
	1997	0.59	8.68	0.91	10.18
	1998	0.31	5.00	0.73	6.04
	1999	0.50	6.83	0.80	8.13
	2000	2.92	5.40	0.24	8.56

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.5-9. Landings of Target Species in Target Fisheries by Longline Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

	Thousands of Tons				
Target	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
FLAT	1992	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.07
	1993	0.01	5.92	0.00	5.92
	1994	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.84
	1995	0.02	2.18	0.14	2.34
	1996	0.00	3.26	0.02	3.28
	1997	0.00	4.39	0.00	4.39
	1998	0.00	6.17	0.54	6.71
	1999	0.00	1.79	2.07	3.85
	2000	0.04	4.75	0.00	4.79
PCOD	1992	48.55	48.98	7.34	104.87
	1993	61.89	7.38	0.03	69.29
	1994	59.18	6.21	21.77	87.16
	1995	72.08	4.69	29.92	106.69
	1996	68.35	4.82	27.51	100.68
	1997	72.77	9.47	46.27	128.52
	1998	61.37	6.45	35.37	103.19
	1999	63.70	5.89	25.70	95.29
	2000	53.40	3.30	45.13	101.83
ROCK	1992	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	1993	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.09
	1994	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	1995	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	1997	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	1998	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
	1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	2000	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
SABL	1992	0.57	2.30	0.15	3.02
	1993	0.58	3.59	0.41	4.58
	1994	0.48	3.01	0.41	3.90
	1995	0.24	1.77	0.75	2.77
	1996	0.31	1.53	0.21	2.05
	1997	0.12	1.66	0.18	1.95
	1998	0.08	1.37	0.20	1.64
	1999	0.11	1.56	0.18	1.86
	2000	0.62	1.13	0.05	1.79

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.5-10. Wholesale Value of All Products from Top Three Target Fisheries by Longline Catcher Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Wholesale Value (\$Millions)			
	PCOD	SABL	FLAT	All Target Total
1992	84.34	12.04	0.18	96.80
1993	48.24	16.72	10.01	75.31
1994	67.47	14.31	1.06	82.96
1995	71.76	13.36	4.39	89.77
1996	75.25	11.22	6.46	92.95
1997	75.13	10.79	7.36	93.30
1998	92.54	6.70	8.77	108.07
1999	115.23	8.91	6.86	131.05
2000	123.05	9.42	8.30	140.89

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

The tons and wholesale production value of groundfish by FMP subarea are presented in Table 2.2.5-11 and Table 2.2.5-12, respectively. The overwhelming importance of the BSAI to the L-CP class is apparent.

Information on the number of L-CP vessels harvesting pollock and Pacific cod by FMP subarea and the tonnage and wholesale value of the harvest are shown in Table 2.2.5-13, Table 2.2.5-14 and Table 2.2.5-15, respectively. These tables are particularly relevant given recent and proposed area restrictions on fishing for pollock and Pacific cod designed to protect Steller sea lions. Pollock is not an important species for L-CPs, but is included for consistency with similar tables for other processors.

Table 2.2.5-11. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Longline Catcher Processors by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons					
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	Total
1992	24.56	91.12	7.51	3.38	1.15	127.72
1993	21.73	64.39	6.18	2.80	0.90	95.99
1994	10.35	91.91	4.08	2.92	0.71	109.97
1995	6.11	115.90	7.21	1.13	0.61	130.96
1996	7.75	107.48	5.49	1.55	0.46	122.73
1997	9.15	142.57	4.91	0.83	0.39	157.85
1998	16.96	111.34	3.98	0.99	0.41	133.68
1999	11.63	101.40	7.27	1.78	0.33	122.40
2000	20.38	105.38	6.79	1.73	0.49	134.78

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-12. Wholesale Production Value of Groundfish by Longline Catcher Processors by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	\$Million					
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	Total
1992	21.04	60.64	7.95	4.45	2.73	96.80
1993	17.95	42.68	5.53	6.61	2.53	75.31
1994	10.79	59.69	3.69	6.69	2.11	82.96
1995	5.99	69.72	7.59	4.09	2.38	89.77
1996	7.27	73.32	6.54	3.92	1.90	92.95
1997	6.32	76.29	5.29	3.73	1.67	93.30
1998	13.99	84.92	5.15	2.75	1.25	108.07
1999	12.55	104.50	9.19	3.71	1.10	131.05
2000	22.24	105.37	8.72	3.40	1.16	140.89

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-13. Number of Longline Catcher Processors Processing Pacific Cod and Pollock by FMP Area

Year	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	37	51	28	27	22	44	18	17
1993	38	45	24	24	25	41	17	10
1994	29	44	17	17	15	39	8	8
1995	24	45	23	8	18	39	18	4
1996	19	38	19	7	17	36	13	4
1997	19	38	15	6	16	37	13	3
1998	17	39	7	8	14	36	10	5
1999	19	37	21	14	13	35	14	3
2000	26	38	14	9	23	38	11	1

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-14. Tons of Pacific Cod and Pollock Reported by Longline Catcher Processors by FMP Area

Year	Thousands of Tons							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	20.97	75.32	6.47	2.13	0.01	3.12	0.01	0.01
1993	16.15	48.00	5.21	0.36	0.04	2.09	0.01	0.01
1994	6.95	76.21	3.69	0.57	0.00	2.90	0.01	0.00
1995	4.01	96.79	6.01	0.13	0.02	3.33	0.01	0.00
1996	5.79	89.90	4.53	0.74	0.01	2.89	0.03	0.00
1997	7.28	117.32	4.00	0.06	0.04	4.46	0.01	0.00
1998	13.76	86.26	3.19	0.18	0.04	3.27	0.01	0.00
1999	8.59	81.05	5.26	0.58	0.01	3.91	0.01	0.00
2000	15.66	81.30	4.76	0.36	0.04	4.79	0.01	a

^a Added to WG to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-15. Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod and Pollock Harvested by Longline Catcher Processors by FMP Area

Year	\$Millions							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	16.45	59.16	5.21	1.66	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
1993	10.31	33.23	3.69	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
1994	5.29	57.67	2.83	0.29	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
1995	2.52	64.17	3.91	0.09	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
1996	4.09	66.07	3.38	0.55	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
1997	3.99	67.65	2.31	0.04	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00
1998	12.09	76.24	2.91	0.16	0.01	0.69	0.00	0.00
1999	10.21	96.58	6.36	0.70	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00
2000	18.65	96.64	5.82	0.44	0.01	1.06	0.00	a

^a Added to WG to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

Detailed information on the geographical distribution of the Pacific cod and sablefish catch by vessels in the L-CP class is presented in Figure 2.2.5-2 and Figure 2.2.5-3 for the years 1997 and 1998 combined. In the figures, only catches in areas in which four or more vessels reported landings are shown.

Figure 2.2.5-2. Average Annual Pacific Cod Catch of Longline Catcher Processors, by Statistical Area, 1997-1998

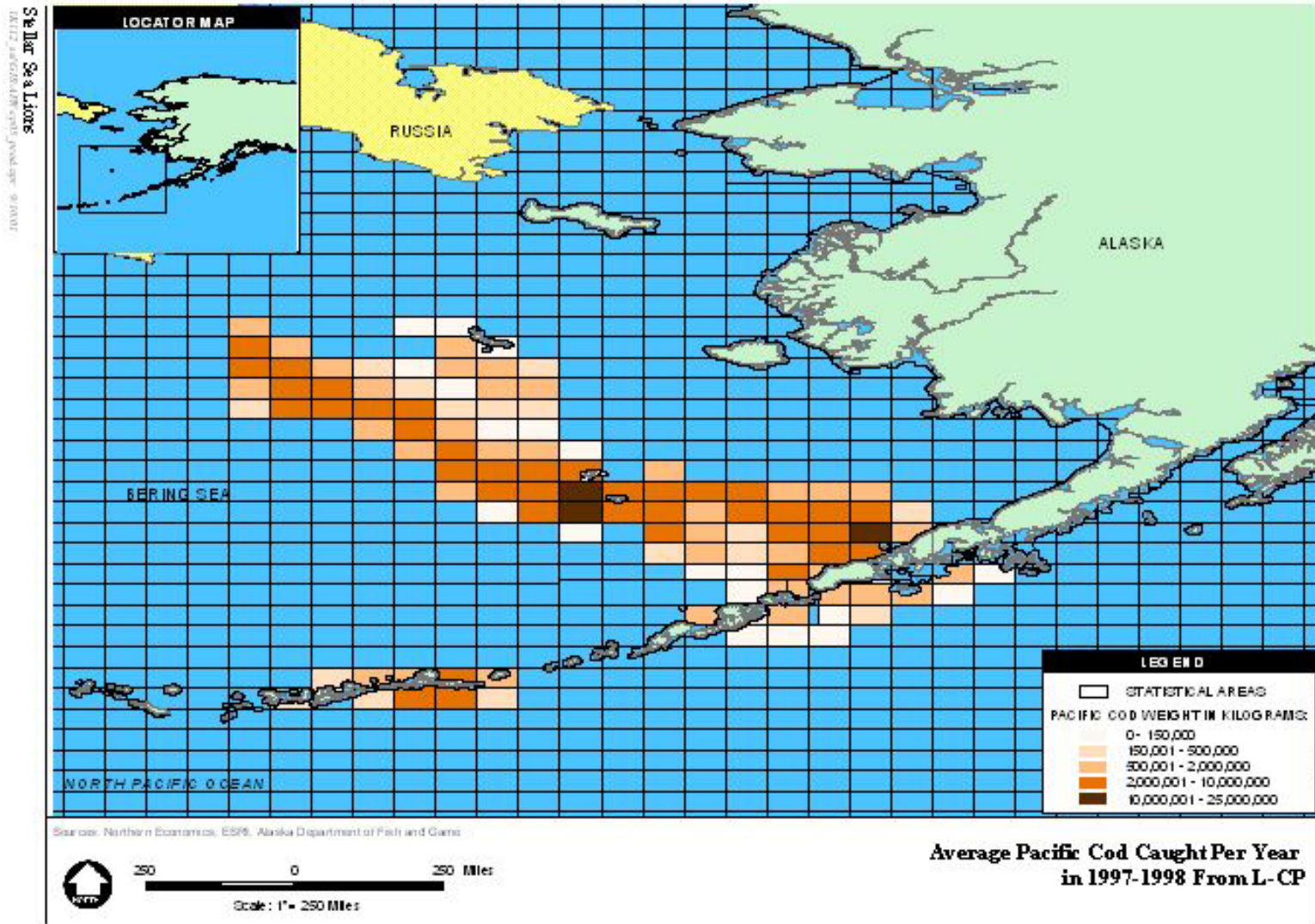
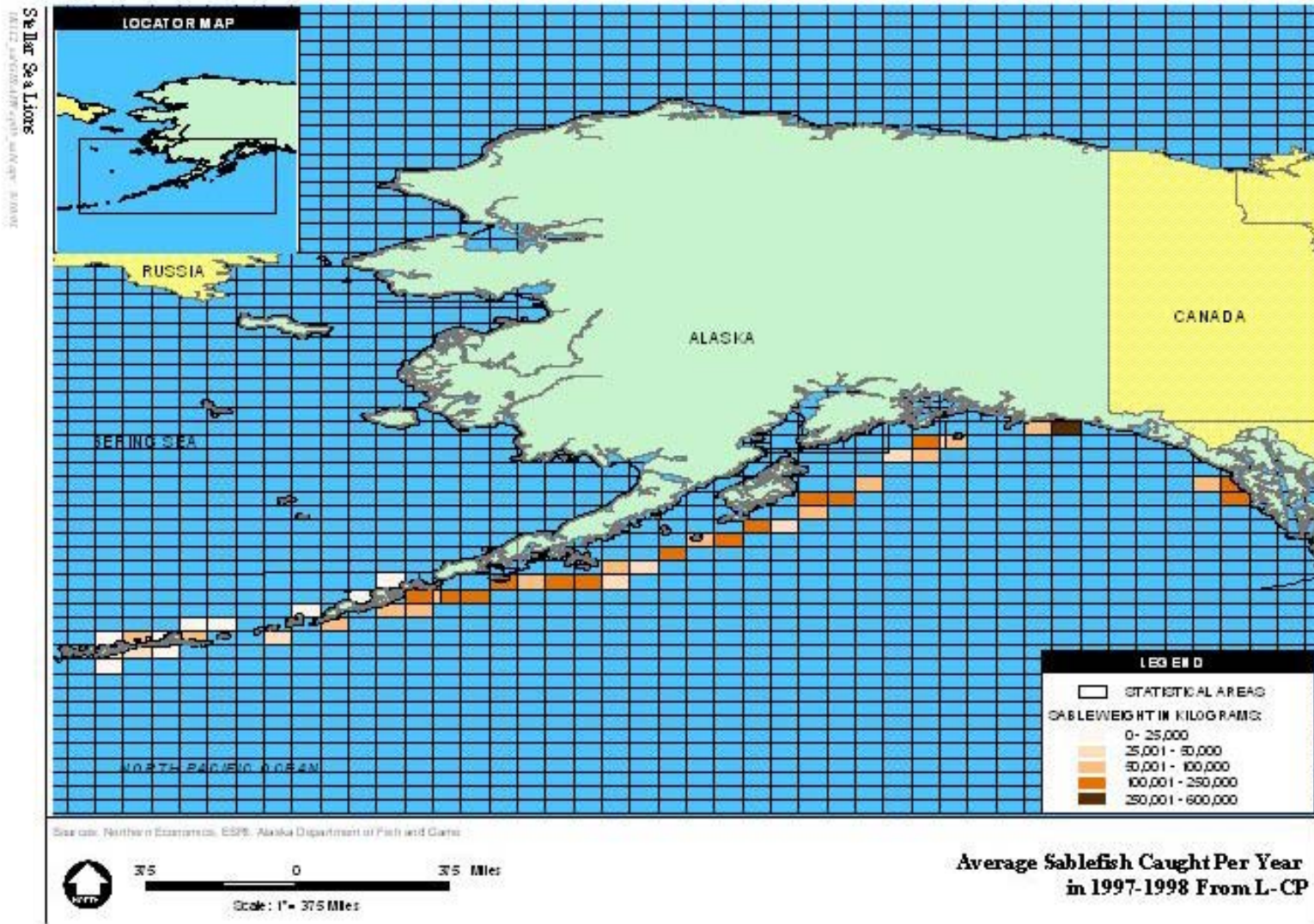


Figure 2.2.5-3. Average Annual Sablefish Catch of Longline Catcher Processors, by Statistical Area, 1997-1998



2.2.5.5 Crew Employment and Income

The main employment positions on an L-CP vessel include processing crew, fishing crew, and officers. Large vessels are required to have more licensed officers than are small ones. On smaller vessels, specialized personnel such as the engineer or cook may also have additional crew duties, the processing crew and fishing crew may not be as distinct from one another as they are on larger vessels, and fishing effort must be reduced during processing.

The smallest crew size documented by IAI (1994) was six or seven. A vessel of average size was reported to typically have a crew of 16, consisting of six fishers, six processors, a skipper, a cook, an engineer, and an observer. One 155- ft. vessel had three additional crewmembers (most likely processors), while another vessel of similar size had a crew of 24 to 30 (ten processors and a foreman, five officers, one cook, and seven fishing crewmembers).

All operations employ a workforce sufficiently large that rotations can be maintained. Operations estimated that they maintain a total workforce of about one-third more than required for vessel operations to account for this rotation factor (IAI, 1994). There are no complete crew changes, nor are there times when everyone is off work. The IAI (1994) reported that operations experienced relatively little employee turnover.

FTE positions were estimated from Weekly Production Report information on the number of crew and the number of weeks that the vessel was operating. The product of these data was divided by 52 weeks in a year to arrive at total groundfish FTE employment. Average FTE employment is the total FTE employment divided by the number of vessels in this class in each year. Estimates of the number of crewmembers are calculated based on data provided to NMFS by all at-sea processors.

Most employees are paid on a share basis, but some specialists are paid a salary. This analysis uses an average crew size of 19 persons. Table 2.2.5-16 indicates the average crew size and number of FTE positions in this class. Table 2.2.5-16 also shows estimated payments to labor for head and gut catcher processors. Payments to labor were calculated as 30 percent of total production value for the crew, plus an additional ten percent of total labor costs for the home office. FTE employment and payments to labor by trimester are presented in Table 2.2.5-18 and Table 2.2.5-17, respectively. In 2000, it is estimated that each FTE generated approximately \$70,000 in labor payments.

Table 2.2.5-16. Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Employment Generated by Groundfish-Related Activity by Longline Catcher Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Groundfish FTE Employment at Processing Facilities	Additional Administrative FTE Employment	Total Groundfish FTE Employment ^a	Total Number of Facilities ^b	Average Groundfish FTE Employment ^c	Average Vessel Crew Size ^d	Total Payments to Labor (\$Millions)	Payments to Labor per FTE (\$Millions)
1992	696	35	731	56	12.4	19.0	38.7	0.05
1993	659	33	692	53	12.4	19.0	30.1	0.05
1994	584	29	613	53	11.0	17.3	33.2	0.06
1995	738	37	775	47	15.7	18.9	35.9	0.05
1996	700	35	735	43	16.3	18.9	37.2	0.05
1997	787	39	826	42	18.7	19.9	37.3	0.05
1998	782	39	821	42	18.6	19.2	43.2	0.06
1999	719	36	755	39	18.4	19.3	52.4	0.07
2000	823	41	864	41	20.1	19.2	56.4	0.07

^a Total groundfish FTE positions for vessels were estimated using NMFS Observer Data (June 2001) on the number of crew when the vessel was operating. These data were adjusted to account for the longer work days on vessels (16-hour days for STP, FTP, MS, and FLT, and 12-hour days for other processing vessel classes), assuming an average of 6 work days per week (to account for partial weeks), and dividing by 52 weeks in year.

^b Total number of facilities is from NMFS Blend Data.

^c Average groundfish FTE is the total groundfish FTE divided by the number of facilities.

^d Average vessel crew size is derived from NMFS Observer Data

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Observer Data, Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.2.5-17. Payments to Labor on Longline Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	16.65	19.46	2.60	38.72
1993	18.18	11.30	0.64	30.12
1994	19.16	6.70	7.33	33.19
1995	20.01	6.40	9.50	35.91
1996	21.34	7.44	8.40	37.18
1997	17.49	8.92	10.90	37.32
1998	22.33	7.77	13.12	43.23
1999	31.25	7.08	14.09	52.42
2000	27.22	7.29	21.84	56.35

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-18. Full Time Equivalent Employment on Longline Catcher Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	Number of FTE			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	314	367	49	731
1993	398	247	14	659
1994	337	118	129	584
1995	411	132	195	738
1996	402	140	158	700
1997	369	188	230	787
1998	404	141	237	782
1999	428	97	193	719
2000	398	106	319	823

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

2.2.5.6 Regional Residence of Vessel Owners

Table 2.2.5-19 presents information on the number of L-CP vessel owners by region. The L-CP class is the most diverse of all processing classes in terms of ownership. In 2000, 25 percent of owners resided in Alaska or regions other than WAIW and ORCO. Within Alaska ownership is distributed across all four regions, with four of the nine vessels owned by residents of Southeast Alaska. The vessel owner's residence is an important factor because most of the regional economic impact of catcher processor operations occurs in the owner's region of residence.

Table 2.2.5-20 shows the wholesale value accruing to each region. Table 2.2.5-21 shows the payments to labor accruing to each region, while Table 2.2.5-22 shows the full-time equivalent by region. It was assumed that all crewmembers of a particular vessel and home office staff reside in the vessel owner's region of residence. The estimates of revenues by region and payments to labor by region are based on the average for all vessels in the class and do not necessarily reflect particular vessels. The use of averages for the class protects the confidentiality of data for vessel owners when less than four residents are involved. It should also be noted that the averages have been adjusted to reflect the relative difference in productivity across regions. Because of this regional adjustment, the sum across regions for a particular vessel class will vary slightly from the actual total for the class.

Table 2.2.5-19. Number of Longline Catcher Processors Owned by Regional Residents

Year	Number of Processors							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	1	1	5	5	36	1	7	56
1993	0	1	3	5	37	1	6	53
1994	1	1	3	5	38	1	4	53
1995	1	1	3	3	35	0	4	47
1996	1	1	3	3	32	0	3	43
1997	1	1	4	2	33	0	1	42
1998	1	2	3	4	32	0	0	42
1999	1	2	3	4	28	0	1	39
2000	1	2	3	4	30	0	1	41

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.2.5-20. Regionally-Adjusted Wholesale Value of Longline Catcher Processors by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	Total
1992	1.73	1.89	6.82	3.91	63.99	1.73	7.20	87.26
1993	0.00	1.39	4.11	3.63	54.64	1.42	4.71	69.89
1994	1.57	1.43	4.29	3.74	61.83	1.57	4.72	79.14
1995	0.16	1.05	5.24	2.72	70.39	0.00	4.73	84.29
1996	0.14	1.52	5.39	4.79	72.56	0.00	3.55	87.96
1997	0.14	1.30	6.66	3.64	77.11	0.00	1.44	90.28
1998	0.12	3.04	5.58	6.70	88.42	0.00	0.00	103.86
1999	0.09	3.67	8.16	9.05	100.73	0.00	2.18	123.89
2000	0.17	4.60	8.09	11.99	107.84	0.00	2.69	135.38

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics on average revenues in the class from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data. An adjustment has been made to account for regional differences and therefore total wholesale value in this tables are slightly different from total wholesale value in other table shown in this section.

Table 2.2.5-21. Regionally-Adjusted Payments to Labor from Longline Catcher Processors by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	Total
1992	0.69	0.76	2.73	1.56	25.59	0.69	2.88	34.91
1993	0.00	0.55	1.64	1.45	21.86	0.57	1.88	27.96
1994	0.63	0.57	1.72	1.50	24.73	0.63	1.89	31.66
1995	0.06	0.42	2.10	1.09	28.16	0.00	1.89	33.71
1996	0.06	0.61	2.16	1.92	29.02	0.00	1.42	35.18
1997	0.06	0.52	2.66	1.46	30.84	0.00	0.58	36.11
1998	0.05	1.22	2.23	2.68	35.37	0.00	0.00	41.54
1999	0.04	1.47	3.27	3.62	40.29	0.00	0.87	49.56
2000	0.07	1.84	3.24	4.80	43.13	0.00	1.08	54.15

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

Table 2.2.5-22. Regionally-Adjusted Full Time Equivalent Employment on Longline Catcher Processors by Region, 1992-2000

Year	Full Time Equivalent							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	13	14	52	30	483	13	54	659
1993	0	13	38	33	502	13	43	642
1994	12	11	32	28	457	12	35	585
1995	1	9	45	24	608	0	41	728
1996	1	12	43	38	573	0	28	695
1997	1	11	59	32	683	0	13	800
1998	1	23	42	51	672	0	0	789
1999	1	21	47	52	580	0	13	713
2000	1	28	50	74	661	0	17	830

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

